

STINSON OUT TO GET MORE AIR RECORDS

Aviator Inspired by Success of Duration Flight in J1-6 Monoplane.

TWO PILOTS RECOVERING

Bertaud Still Stiff and Companion Has Six Frosted Fingers.

Eddie Stinson, who felt sure on Friday that he was through with such stunts when he landed, half frozen, at the end of the flight in which he and Lloyd Bertaud and a J1-6 monoplane set the world's record for sustained flight, felt better about it yesterday. Having got a good sleep and ascertained that his frosted fingers would be all right in a few days, he decided to prove that the Larsen machine is so good that it can capture every aviation record there is.

Next summer may see him going after the speed record for a closed course, now held by Bert Acosta; the altitude record, 37,800 feet, held by Lieut. J. A. McCready of the United States Army, and other marks which are the goal of competitive flying the world over.

Stinson is determined, however, not to try for any of these this winter. The ordeal through which he and Bertaud went to return the duration record to America in zero weather, a snowstorm and a gale was really serious. Even so, Stinson believes that if the two pilots had worn the electrically warmed aviation suits such as the army uses they could have stayed in the air for six hours longer if necessary.

There was sufficient reserve gasoline, and there would have been enough of it except for congealing, which made it necessary to smash a hole in the tank, with a result that much oil was wasted. On another trip the oil trouble could be averted.

The J1-6 was built for endurance rather than speed. It is likely that by next summer John Larsen will have others of the same type, including a specially built racer. Mr. Larsen feels that he has the greatest airplane in the world for all sorts of purposes and is eager for demonstration.

Stinson, who lives in Hempstead, got up at 8 o'clock yesterday, went over the Roosevelt Field and piloted the J1-6 over to the Larsen airfield at Central Park, L. I. He said last night that it was in perfect condition. Stinson and Bertaud felt a little stiff. Aside from that and Stinson's sore fingers—three on his right hand and on his left—they were all right.

\$8,000,000 SALE PRICE SET ON LINCOLN MOTORS

Auction Is Scheduled for February 4 in Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—The Lincoln Motors Corporation, recently placed in receivership, will be sold at auction February 4 under an order issued today by Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle. This action followed a petition for sale by counsel for Henry M. Leland, president of the concern, who announced he had a buyer.

Counsel for the Detroit Trust Company, receiver, protested against the sale, asserting sufficient time had not been allowed the creditors to adjust the company's affairs. Judge Tuttle set a sale price of \$8,000,000 on the corporation.

13 NATIONS AWAIT RECOGNITION BY U. S.

Each Has Representatives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There are now in Washington, or have been in the United States within the last year, representatives of thirteen governments which this country so far has refused to recognize. Prominent among those are Mexico and Soviet Russia.

The other governments which have had representatives in this country the last year and which still are unrecognized are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Albania, "the Irish Republic," Afghanistan, the Far Eastern Republic, Guatemala, the Republic of Vladivostok, and Greece.

Four other nations that have not yet sought to be recognized by the United States are Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Hungary.

Dies Suddenly at Capital



Senator Boies Penrose

SENATOR PENROSE DIES SUDDENLY IN WASHINGTON

Continued from First Page.

lative committee headed by Bull Andrews which was to return to Philadelphia and clean the whole Warwick outfit out.

Penrose was elected to the United States Senate for the first time in 1897 to succeed Don Cameron. He was then not quite 37 years old, and his election was a triumph by Quay over another wing of the party which had desired to send John W.anamaker to Washington instead. To Wanamaker's candidacy Quay had appeared to give his consent; but suddenly switched to Penrose and had him sent along by a good majority.

It has never been said of Penrose that he went back on a friend, and what few acts he ever did that wrought apparent harm to his own interests or fortunes were invariably the result of some promise or payment of some debt real or implied to a friend. He was Quay's man so long as Quay drew breath and was never anything but proud of the description.

A political writer once said of him—writing for a Democratic paper: "He has all of Quay's tendencies but none of his talents. There is, for instance, nothing of the statesman about him for he is a politician. He is at his best when presiding over a gathering of the Philadelphia ring bosses in his office in the Arcade building or running a legislative caucus at Harrisburg. There in his own State he preaches the methods and practices the political doctrines of his preceptor, but though he has the gospel he lacks the abilities of the old time boss."

Here, about the same time is Penrose's tribute to the "old boss": "He was a brave, industrious and highly educated man. His language, written and spoken, was a clear and pure as that of any public man of his time. Besides he served with gallantry in the civil war."

"He was called a political boss. I know him to be a man of patriotic American, a lover of classic literature and the refinements of life. Besides he despised hypocrites. The pictures we see in a hostile political press are never within the requirements of accuracy."

Penrose's own talents as a boss were tried out immediately upon the death of Quay. He had been Quay's chief reliance and trump card, and all his

political associates looked to him to continue the old traditions and the old regime.

Here is his definition of whether he was a boss or not: "I have not been a boss consciously. I have never aspired to be a boss. The word is highly distasteful to me, and it seems to me that it is never applied with exactness. Our enemies are bosses; our friends are leaders. No man can be a boss among the Republicans of Pennsylvania unless the members of the party desire him to bear their standard. "We have come nearer to popular rule in Pennsylvania than have the voters of any other State. There is much discussion nowadays about nominating candidates at primaries instead of conventions, and nominations thus made are advertised as progressive politics. Let me say that the voters in half the counties of my State have been nominating candidates by the primary method for more than sixty years."

While he was in the Senate in 1907 Penrose was the center of a considerable sensation when it was stated that he had told of a plot being hatched at a dinner in Washington to raise \$5,000,000 to prevent the nomination for President of a man in 1908 who would follow Theodore Roosevelt's policies. The plot was perfected, Senator Penrose was quoted as having declared, at a private dinner given by several representatives of "predatory wealth." He denied the story vigorously the next day.

Col. Roosevelt and Senator Penrose never got on very well. Once in 1912 Col. Roosevelt interrupted a speech he was making in Washington to make a personal attack on the Pennsylvania Senator.

"Penrose," he said, "is like a cuttlefish, which is an animal that adopts peculiar methods in the presence of an enemy. It is afraid to attack. It ejects ink, hoping that the enemy will attack the ink and let the fish go. I propose to sweep aside the ink and get at the cuttlefish."

"Now, every trust controlled paper in and out of Pennsylvania is doing everything against me (Col. Roosevelt) was then running for President on the Progressive (left) and is stopping at nothing to defeat me. Men of Pennsylvania, this is your fight and if you like Penrose keep him. But I earnestly hope that you will have popular election of United States Senators, and that Mr. Penrose will then have to go before the

people as I have done. If he wins out well and good; but I shall feel like the Scotch minister who on reading in the Bible that the Lord loved David said there was no accounting for tastes."

In 1914, when Senator Penrose was making his fourth campaign for the Senate, the National Popular Government League was formed in Washington, composed exclusively of Representative and Senators, and with Senator Owen of Oklahoma as its president. The purpose of the league soon became apparent when Senators Owen, Clapp and Norris signed a public statement setting forth that Senators Penrose and Roger Sullivan of Illinois did not deserve reelection, and that the league "will actively oppose their election, the one as the Republican machine boss of Pennsylvania and the other as the Democratic machine boss of Illinois, on the ground that their success would be a menace to popular government, State and national."

"This action," the statement continued, "has been taken in response to the demands of friends of popular government in all States and after careful consideration and after it has been overwhelmingly endorsed by the members and officers of constitutional organizations of the league."

There were many Republican brethren of his in the Senate early in the present year who voted reluctantly for Penrose when he was elected to the chairmanship of the committee on finance and there were some who voted against him; principally through a feeling of loyalty to the memory of Col. Roosevelt. But as between him and giving the important chairmanship to a Democrat if the Republicans divided, personal feelings were set aside and Penrose was selected by a vote of 24 to 5.

Physically Senator Penrose was a big man, six feet four inches tall and muscled in proportion. When not busy in politics he devoted himself to outdoor recreation, principally hunting and yachting. He said once that he did not know what first drew him into politics. "My father," he said, "told each of his sons that they must go through college and then adopt a profession. One of my brothers studied medicine, two engineering, and I law. I know that shortly after becoming a lawyer I found myself in politics also, but I was never by planning of mine, and as I look back on it now I realize that when I first ran for office I was sure it was the last run I would ever make."

Senator Penrose in that interview said nothing about the first law fee he ever earned and which was paid him by Phineas T. Barnum, the showman. Barnum had on exhibit in Philadelphia an elephant which he advertised as white, but more than one person who saw the elephant in a side tent at Barnum's circus and paid extra to see it, remained unconvinced that the creature was actually white, the general opinion being that it was suffering from some ailment of its thick skin which gave it a whitish appearance not natural to it. One or two newspapers began to write jocularly of the elephant and Barnum decided that he ought to have a lawyer write a convincing piece about it. A lawyer ready to take the commission was not easy to find, but young Penrose having heard of the matter called on the showman.

From Barnum's office he went to his own, and presently a monograph of his on white elephants was put in print and distributed at a price of \$100,000. It described the nature, habits, habitat and characteristics of white elephants and their place in sacred and profane history. The book took so well that Barnum, after giving copies away gratuitously for a day or two, began to charge twenty-five cents a copy for them. It was the literary success of his and Penrose's year, but Penrose had made no arrangement for author's royalties, and the \$25 which

Barnum paid him for his manuscript was all the monetary good he ever got out of it. Years later a friend asked him how much he actually knew about white elephants when he set pen to paper. "As much about white as about black ones," said Penrose, and deftly changed the subject.

THOUSANDS PERISH IN CHINA FLOODS

Famine Again Menaces Large Part of Country, Letter States.

A letter telling of floods and famine which again are devastating large section of China was received yesterday by John W. Wood, executive secretary of the Episcopal Department of Missions, 231 Fourth avenue, from the Rev. Edmund J. Lee, secretary of the international Famine Relief Committee in Anhwei, China. Large portions of the provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhwei are under water due to the overflow of the Yellow River, according to Mr. Lee.

"So suddenly did the flood come," writes Mr. Lee, "that great numbers were unable to escape. Whole villages were swept away and thousands were drowned. In Anhwei province, the Hwai River burst its banks and has become one great inland sea. The greater part of thirteen counties are submerged, the flooded area comprising about 10,000 square miles. It is practically certain that many thousands of people in these provinces have been drowned, and that hundreds of thousands have lost everything they had."

An International Famine Relief Society has been organized in Anhwei with the Governor, the Military Governor and the Rev. D. Trumbull Huntington, Episcopal Bishop of Anhwei, as members. Contributions are being received in this city by Lewis B. Franklin at 231 Fourth avenue.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL NOT IN ANY DANGER

Report That Building May Collapse Is Denied.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.

The approaches or stairways leading to the newly completed Lincoln Memorial building settled soon after the building was finished.

A report that the memorial itself had settled and was in immediate danger of collapse gained circulation not only in Washington but also in New York and many other parts of the country. "The building," said Superintendent of Public Buildings Gillett today, "has not settled an inch. It is based on steel catwalks sixty feet deep and filled with cement. The stairways to the building settled because they were placed on what is termed a floating foundation; that is to say, on a cement base. This has been corrected. The building itself never was in danger."

CHURCH AND CHAPEL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Zion and St. Timothy's in West 57th Street Razed With \$300,000 Loss.

On New Year's Day thirty years ago Zion and St. Timothy Protestant Episcopal Church, 334 West Fifty-seventh street, stood a smoking ruin. This morning the building again is in ruins. A fire which started yesterday morning the pipe organ destroyed the building, all its contents and the chapel in the rear, damaged the Clintonia apartment building next door and gave the Fire Department a five alarm fight which kept them busy until late in the afternoon.

Mrs. Catherine Adams was overcome by smoke in her apartment in the Clintonia and was carried by firemen to the street, where Dr. Strausburg of Flower Hospital treated her for hysteria.

The loss of the church, only a portion of the walls of which is left standing, was estimated at \$300,000. Among the losses were pieces of a silver ceremonial service dating to 1810 and church records which the Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., rector, said could not be duplicated.

The damage to the Clintonia was estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The fire, only a block and a half from Broadway, attracted a great crowd, and reserves were called to keep it at a safe distance. When the fifth alarm went in Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan went to the scene.

The fire was discovered by a repair man at work on the organ. He notified Grenville P. Ames, the sexton, who found the heat so intense he was compelled to leave immediately. By the time he reached the floor flames were spouting from the top of the organ. The sexton telephoned an alarm.

It had not been determined last night whether the fire had its origin in the basement and worked its way up through the instrument, or whether it was due to defective wiring in the organ itself.

The church building and chapel extended through the block from Fifty-seventh street back to Fifty-sixth, thus forming an avenue for a draft which fanned the flames to a furnace inside the church. The first arriving firemen were able to get hose lines inside the church, but were soon driven out.

That proved lucky for them, for a moment later the false ceiling of the church collapsed and soon was followed by the roof itself. The firemen then ran five lines of hose into the Clintonia and fought the fire from the windows and roof of that building.

Pastors of a number of other churches offered the use of their edifices for New Year's services to-day, and they will be held in the West Side Y. M. C. C., whose building is on West Fifty-seventh street only a few doors from the destroyed church. Services will be held at 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BOURBON IS MUCH IMPROVED.

Don Louis de Bourbon, in New York Hospital from injuries sustained when a Fire Department automobile struck him Wednesday, spent a comfortable day yesterday. Last night he was said to be much improved.

FIRE HALTS TRAFFIC NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Flames Illumine Holiday Scenes Around 57th Street Shops.

Holiday crowds in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street early last evening had unexpected thrills at a fire in the top story of the seven story building at 19-21 West Fifty-seventh street. The damage was \$25,000.

A lurid glow from the flames swirling out the windows of the building lighted up the neighborhood and showers of sparks drifting toward Fifty-ninth street attracted attention of the New Year's Eve crowds gathered in the Hotel Plaza, the Hotel Netherland and the Savoy Hotel. The Vanderbilt chateau was within range of the sparks but was not in danger. Traffic in Fifth avenue was hampered

for more than two hours. Buses and other vehicular traffic in Fifty-seventh street was diverted to West Fifty-fifth street.

Joseph B. Martin, assistant chief, who responded with the second alarm, gave his "rookies" from Engine Company No. 33, known as the training school company, a tryout in handling extension ladders and lines of hose. The men carried a line up to the top of an adjoining five story building east of the burning building with the speed and dexterity of seasoned firemen.

The floor on which the fire started was occupied by Mrs. Goldberg, suits and dry goods. Andre's restaurant on the ground floor suffered heavily from water damage.

Other floors in the building are occupied by Miss Adele Miller and the Erbe Furniture Company. The first three floors of 21 West Fifty-seventh street are occupied by Stein.

COMMISSIONER STALEY QUILTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Ellis J. Staley of Albany to-day tendered to Gov. Miller his resignation as State Conservation Commissioner, to take effect immediately, and later took the oath of office as a Supreme Court Justice, to which office he was elected in the November election.

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ATTENTION is directed to the Advertisements of OUR IMPORTANT SALE EVENTS which will appear in the MONDAY Morning Papers.

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